

On the passenger side, Amtrak estimates that infrastructure protection will require \$417.1 million, ensuring equipment security will cost \$37.4 million, and providing the necessary manpower will cost \$60.6 million. Amtrak will nearly double the number of track inspectors so that they can pay closer attention to ensuring the security of the rights-of-way. In addition, Amtrak requires \$1 billion to make necessary life safety improvements in the tunnels feeding New York's Penn station and to rehabilitate tunnels in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore. An additional \$254 million is needed to increase the accessibility of Penn Station for safety and emergency responders, to renovate critical bridges in Connecticut, and provide for enhanced radio communications in high-speed territory.

On the freight side, the costs of rerouting, increased switching, and express movement of hazardous materials along with increased manpower costs guarding and securing critical nodes, increasing car inspections, and providing employee awareness training has been estimated to be about \$100 million annually. Developing a new railroad operations center to provide continuous links to Federal intelligence agencies and upgrading the security at nearly 100 data and computer centers will require \$200 million in capital costs. Hardening the bridges, tunnels, fuel facilities, hump yards, and other infrastructure assets that have been identified as being critical to the national defense will require \$750 million in up front capital costs.

In addition, we face enormous port security needs. Earlier today, the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation had a hearing on port security at which Department of Transportation Secretary Norm Mineta and U.S. Coast Guard Commandant Jim Loy testified that approximately 95 percent of the tonnage of our Nation's international trade moves by water. Six million loaded containers, 156 million tons of hazardous materials, and nearly one billion tons of petroleum products enter our ports each year. During a major military deployment, 90 percent of our military materials move through our Nation's seaports. We need to better protect port facilities and critical bridges by developing a comprehensive security plan, improving security coordination and planning, deploying sea marshals, and establishing new penalties for criminal acts against vessels and maritime facilities.

I am hopeful that we can work together, on a bipartisan basis, to develop a comprehensive infrastructure security bill that includes this over-the-road bus bill and security for all of our critical infrastructure.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARGARET
VAN DER HEIDE AND REBECCA
GALUSKA

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues, Rep. KIND, Rep. SABO, and Rep. THURMAN in recognition of Margaret Van der Heide and Rebecca Galuska.

In the wake of September 11th, the American people have been donating at a record rate. We donate our money, our possessions, and our precious time to help fellow citizens throughout the nation. These donations are helping people rebuild their lives every day, but there is another type of donation that is desperately needed by Americans all over the country. Today, another seventeen people will be added to the growing list of those who wait for the donation of an organ.

As of November 2, 2001, the United Network for Organ Sharing counted 78,802 patients on its national waiting list for organ donation. Even though 22,953 people successfully received an organ last year giving them new life, another 5,597 people on the list died before an organ became available. They died because of the critical shortage of organ donors. Transplants are now used in the treatment of over 225 diseases; this dramatically increased the number of patients added to the list in the last ten years. However, the number of donors has not increased to keep up with this demand. Due to advances in technology and medicine, people with transplants are able to lead full and healthy lives.

On December 20th of this year, Margaret Van der Heide of Wisconsin will give her daughter, Rebecca Galuska of Minnesota, a new kidney and a chance to live a full and active life. Organ donation is possible for the majority of Americans. I want to encourage all of you to talk with your loved ones about organ donation and get tested to be a donor. You may be able to give the greatest gift of all this holiday season—a new chance at life.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MELODY
FELDMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual from the State of Colorado and acknowledge her contributions to the peace process in Israel. Through her founding efforts of Building Bridges for Peace, Melodye Feldman has created an organization dedicated to resolving ethnic and religious issues that plague our world today. As a result of her efforts, she has received the Annual Civil

Rights Award from the Mountain States Office of the Anti-Defamation League.

Melodye created Building Bridges for Peace in 1994 in an effort to resolve disputes that arise between two opposing cultures. Every summer, the organization brings young Israeli and Palestinian women together to solve their national differences and one day return to live in peace in Israel. This type of organization is a valuable tool for the people who suffer from hate and discrimination based on religion and background in the Middle East.

Melodye's conflict resolution efforts have been extremely successful. As a result, she plans to expand her organization to include further anti-discrimination education and improve the prospects of peace in other parts of the Middle East. Her hard work and dedication for peaceful communities in the world is a model for aspiring activists throughout this nation. Hopefully, more individuals will take up her cause and promote the need for human rights throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize the dedication of Building Bridges for Peace and its founder, Melodye Feldman. Through her efforts, a framework to create a peaceful existence in Israel is possible. This is an issue we face daily when we watch the current events in Israel and the war in Afghanistan. This is an issue to be solved not just by governments and militaries, but also by regular citizens who care about the future of this world. Keep up the good work, good luck in your future endeavors, and congratulations Melodye Feldman on receiving the Annual Civil Rights Award from the Mountain States office of the Anti-Defamation League.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. LOLA REVIS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I stand today in memory of a woman known by many of us here today, Mrs. Lola Revis. Mrs. Revis was co-owner of Sherrill's Bakery and Restaurant on Capitol Hill for over fifty years.

Lola and Samuel Revis purchased the diner from William Sherrill in 1941 and ran the business together. After Samuel suffered a stroke in 1969, Lola continued to operate the diner, and in the 1970s her two daughters, Kathyleen and Dorothy, joined her in the business. Lola ran the diner with her two daughters until she was 94 years old.

Lola Revis was the heart and soul of Sherrill's. In 1989, she and her restaurant were featured in an Academy Award-nominated documentary, "Fine Food, Fine Pastries, Open 6 to 9." The documentary made the antique decor, the simple cuisine, and the remarkable owner the subject of national attention.

It was front-page news in Washington when Sherrill's Bakery and Restaurant closed its doors in July 2000. I still miss my daily breakfast of two slices of plain wheat toast, a bowl of oatmeal and a cup of hot water with a slice of lemon on the side, which cost less than three dollars. I no longer have trouble getting a seat, as four of the booths from Sherrill's currently reside in my office.

Lola was a wonderful, hard-working woman with a truly individual spirit. My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Mrs. Lola Revis. She will be greatly missed.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 6, 2001]

SHERRILL'S RESTAURANT OWNER LOLA REVIS
DIES

(By Adam Bernstein)

Lola M. Revis, 97, who co-owned Sherrill's Bakery and Restaurant on Capitol Hill and was a key personality in an Academy Award-nominated documentary about the legendary eatery that brought it national attention, died Dec. 5 at the Sunrise assisted living facility in Fairfax County. She had dementia and a lung ailment.

Sherrill's, which opened in 1922 and closed in July 2000, was a cherished neighborhood institution that brought together an enormously diverse clientele. Diners at 233 Pennsylvania Ave. SE might be politicians, congressional staffers, employees of the nearby Library of Congress, construction workers or mothers with their children.

Sunday was a notoriously hard day to get a seat, when the place was brimming with young professionals taking their time devouring the newspaper as well as their bacon and eggs.

Prices were low, and two could eat a huge and hearty breakfast for less than \$10.

Known for such comfort foods as creamed beef, eggs, meatloaf chock full of onions, fried fish sticks and T-bone steaks, Sherrill's never garnered rave reviews for its nuts-and-bolts cooking.

The exceptions were mainly on the dessert side. Its eclairs were "excellent," according to one Washington Post food writer. Others considered the gingerbread cookies sublime.

Part of Sherrill's allure was the legendarily abrupt waitstaff. At least one waitress was known to tell a patron to "sit down and shut up" or to eat his dinner before it got cold.

Over the years, some visitors interpreted such brusqueness favorably. There were those who even welcomed it as a sign of humanity compared with the robotic, humorless approach in more fleet or fancy chains.

Sherrill's was far from fancy. Its furniture was emblematic of another era, with its high-back wooden booths and banquettes upholstered with gold-glitter plastic. The linoleum floor dated back more than 50 years.

At the center of it all was a petite woman with black-cat eyeglasses and a beehive hairdo—Mrs. Revis. "When things break down, we don't call a repairman, we call an antique dealer," she told the Maturity News Service in 1990.

Many customers described her as the heart and soul of the place, a woman who believed everyone deserved a home-cooked meal, even on most holidays. She kept the place running 364 days a year, taking a break on Christmas Day.

For much of its existence, hours were 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., with Mrs. Revis taking four buses from her Silver Spring home to arrive at dawn to open the store.

David Petersen, a local lad, walked in one day and discovered a whole new world—more accurately, quite an old world—that resulted in his 1989 documentary about the venerable restaurant. The 28-minute film, "Fine Food, Fine Pastries, Open 6 to 9," was mostly funded by the D.C. Community Humanities Council.

"It's a place that contains time," Petersen once told The Post, "There was a different perspective on the way in which people gathered and ate together that was a complete anachronism."

He added: "I recognized a whole change in the rhythm of the speech people had among

themselves. The conversation. The movement. The way the light comes in—the architecture of the light. All the advertisements, the clocks, the appliances, the rib-trimming around the pastry cases, the booths."

Lola Mamakos, a Pittsburgh native, grew up in Washington and was a graduate of the old Central High School. Her parents were Greek immigrants, and her father owned a candy store that over time became Louie's Bar and Grill, about a block away from Sherrill's.

In 1927, she married restaurateur Samuel A. Revis, who became manager of Louie's. They purchased William Sherrill's diner in 1941 and kept the name.

The Revises ran the business together until Samuel Revis suffered a stroke in 1969; he died in 1975. By the 1970s, their two daughters also were involved, and all three ran it until Mrs. Revis retired at age 94 after falling and injuring her back.

The daughters, Kathylen Belfield Milton of Fairfax and Dorothy Polito of Wheaton, sold the business in July 2000. They wished to retire, and Sherrill's had become too expensive to run in an increasingly gentrified neighborhood.

The end of Sherrill's became the subject of much mourning in the era of the low-fat latte, including a front-page Post article and television coverage.

The family sold Sherrill's to a developer, and a Ritz Camera now occupies the space. A Starbucks is on the same block.

Mrs. Revis once said of the business: "If I stay at home, I have to think too much, I'd rather get out and meet the public. It keeps me young."

She moved from Silver Spring to Sunrise in 1998.

She was a member of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Washington.

Besides her daughters, survivors include five grandchildren; 10 great-grandchildren; and two great-great-grandchildren.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING JASON PAUL HUBER

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Jason Paul Huber has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and,

Whereas, Jason Huber has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and,

Whereas, Jason Huber has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and,

Whereas, Jason Huber has kindly built a deck and set of stairs for Jefferson Lake State Park; and,

Whereas, Jason Huber must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award; and,

Therefore, I join with the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Jason Paul Huber for his Eagle Scout Award.

TOO MANY FEDERAL COPS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD a copy of an article by former cabinet member Joseph Califano that appeared in today's Washington Post. I call this article entitled "Too Many Federal Cops," to the attention of Members. It presents a balanced and even-handed assessment of how successive administrations over the decades have expanded Federal police powers at considerable cost to our endangered civil liberties.

I wholeheartedly agree with the points raised by Mr. Califano, having spoken in this House concerning the same topic on many occasions. I wish to commend Mr. Califano for his timely and important piece, and recommend it to Members and others concerned with preserving civil liberties.

TOO MANY FEDERAL COPS

(By Joseph A. Califano Jr.)

As defense lawyers and civil libertarians huff and puff about Attorney General John Ashcroft's procedural moves to bug conversations between attorneys and their imprisoned clients, hold secret criminal military trials and detain individuals suspected of having information about terrorists, they are missing an even more troubling danger: the extraordinary increase in federal police personnel and power.

In the past, interim procedural steps, such as the military tribunals Franklin Roosevelt established during World War II to try saboteurs, have been promptly terminated when the conflict ended. Because of its likely permanence, the expansion and institutionalization of national police power poses a greater threat to individual liberties. Congress should count to 10 before creating any additional police forces or a Cabinet-level Office of Homeland Security.

Pre-Sept. 11, the FBI stood at about 27,000 in personnel; Drug Enforcement Administration at 10,000; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms at 4,000; Secret Service at 6,000; Border Patrol at 10,000; Customs Service at 12,000; and Immigration and Naturalization Service at 34,000. At the request of the White House, Congress is moving to beef up these forces and expand the number of armed air marshals from a handful to more than a thousand. Despite the president's objection, Congress recently created another security force of 28,000 baggage screeners under the guidance of the attorney general.

In 1878 Congress passed the Posse Comitatus Act to prohibit the military from performing civilian police functions. Over Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's opposition, President Ronald Reagan declared drug trafficking a threat to national security as the rationale for committing the military to the war on drugs. (Weinberger argued that "reliance on military forces to accomplish civilian tasks is detrimental to . . . the democratic process.") Reagan's action gives George Bush a precedent for committing the military and National Guard to civilian police duty at airports and borders.

Given the president's candor about the likelihood that the war on terrorism will last many years, the administration and a compliant Congress are in clear and present danger of establishing a national police force and—under either the attorney general, director of homeland security or an agency combining the CIA and State and Defense intelligence (or some combination of the above)—a de facto ministry of the interior.